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MINISTRY OF LAW (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1962/Agrahayana 30, 1884 (Saka)

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 19th December, 1962, and are hereby published for general information:—

THE EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, 1962

No. 62 OF 1962

[19th December, 1962]

An Act to make certain provisions for the insurance of goods in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

Short title,
extent and
duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the period of operation of the Proclamation of Emergency issued on the 26th October, 1962 and for such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be the period of emergency for the purposes of this Act, but its expiry shall not affect anything done or omitted to be done before such expiry and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon the expiry of this Act as if it had been repealed by a Central Act.

10 of 1897.

~~Definitions.~~

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "enemy" means—

(i) any person or country committing external aggression against India;

(ii) any person belonging to a country committing such aggression;

(iii) such other country as may be declared by the Central Government to be assisting the country committing such aggression;

(iv) any person belonging to such other country;

(b) "goods" means any materials, commodities or articles and includes materials, commodities or articles used in or for the construction of any ship up to the time at which the ship after construction is launched;

(c) "Scheme" means the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme made under this Act;

(d) "seller of goods" includes a seller of goods acting as an agent;

(e) "supplier of goods" means a person carrying on a business in the course of which he supplies goods for the purpose of, or in pursuance of, contracts made by him for work, labour and materials;

(f) "emergency risks" means such risks arising from—

(i) action taken by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy;

(ii) any explosion or fire which involves explosives or munitions or other dangerous things required for the purposes of defence against any action of an enemy and which happens or is caused by, through, or in connection with, the manufacture, storage or transportation of any such explosives, munitions or other dangerous things;

(iii) measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as a direct result of any such action as is described in sub-clause (i) or of any such explosion or fire as is described in sub-clause (ii);

(iv) precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hinder-

ing the carrying out of any attack by an enemy, being measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property;

(v) precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action, being measures involving a substantial degree of risk to property;

(vi) precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to denying facilities to an enemy, being measures involving a substantial degree of damage to or diminution of value of property.

CHAPTER II

INSURABLE GOODS AND INSURANCE SCHEME

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the following goods shall, in relation to any person carrying on business in India as a seller or supplier of goods of any description, be deemed to be goods insurable under this Act, that is to say, all goods situated in India or, consigned from one place in India to another place in India and in transit, being either—

Goods insurable under the Act.

(i) goods of that description, or

(ii) goods used as material from which goods of that description are produced or as ingredients or component parts of goods of that description;

Provided that no goods shall be deemed to be insurable under this Act—

(a) in relation to any person, being the owner of the goods, who carries on business as a seller of goods, unless they are owned by him with a view to being sold, or to being used as material for the production of goods to be sold, or as ingredients or component parts of goods to be sold;

(b) in relation to any person, being the owner of the goods, who carries on business as a supplier of goods, unless they are owned by him with a view to being supplied for the purpose of, or in pursuance of, a contract made by him for work, labour and materials or to being used as material for the production of goods to be supplied as aforesaid, or as ingredients or component parts of goods to be supplied.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that goods of any description specified in the notification shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be

deemed not to be goods insurable under this Act and a copy of such notification shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House of Parliament when such House is in session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the session in which it is laid, whichever period is less.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to goods which are owned by Government or in respect of which the Government is the seller or supplier.

Ownership

4. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, any goods, shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be owned,—

(a) if the property in the goods is for the time being vested in a person in relation to whom they are insurable under this Act, by that person;

(b) if the property in the goods is not so vested, by any person in relation to whom the goods are insurable under this Act and who is for the time being entitled, either unconditionally or conditionally, to have the property in the goods vested in him:

Provided that where—

(i) any goods would, under the foregoing provisions of this section, be deemed to be owned by a person in whom the property therein is vested otherwise than in the course of a business carried on by him in India, or who is entitled to have the property therein vested in him otherwise than in the course of such a business, and

(ii) any person carrying on business in India is for the time being entitled to sell the goods as agent,

the goods shall be deemed to be owned by the last mentioned person.

(2) Where in the course of any business a ship is being, or has been, constructed under contract, and the ship or any part thereof or any goods appropriated for the construction thereof—

(a) would, apart from the provisions of this sub-section, have been deemed for the purposes of this Act to be owned at any time by the person from time to time carrying on the business, or

(b) have at any time been accepted, in pursuance of a contract made with him, by the person from time to time carrying on the business,

then, notwithstanding that they would not, apart from the said provisions, be deemed for the said purposes to be owned by the person

from time to time carrying on the business, the ship and any part thereof and any goods so appropriated as aforesaid shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be deemed, in a case to which clause (a) of this sub-section applies, to continue to be owned by the person from time to time carrying on the business until the acceptance of the ship, in pursuance of the contract in question, by the person for whom it is being or has been, constructed, and in a case to which clause (b) of this sub-section applies, to be owned by the person from time to time carrying on the business at all times between the acceptance referred to in the said clause (b) and the acceptance of the ship as aforesaid by the person for whom it is being, or has been, constructed.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in relation to the construction under contract in the course of a business of part of a ship, not being part of a ship which is being, or has been, constructed by the person from time to time carrying on the business, as they apply in relation to the construction of a ship—

(a) with the substitution for references to a ship of references to part of a ship;

(b) where the contract for the part of the ship is with the person for whom the ship is being constructed, with the substitution for references to the acceptance of the ship under the contract in question of references to the acceptance of the ship under the contract for the construction thereof;

(c) where the contract for the part of the ship is with any other person, with the substitution for references to the acceptance of the ship under the contract in question of references to the acceptance of the part of the ship under the contract for the construction of the part by the person for whom it is being, or has been, constructed.

(4) Where the person from time to time carrying on a business receives any money, under a policy issued in pursuance of the Scheme, in respect of the loss of or damage to a ship, part of a ship or goods which are deemed to be owned by him by virtue of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the money shall be held by him on trust for the person who, apart from the provisions of those sub-sections, would be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the owner of the ship, part or goods, subject, however, to any lien or charge which would otherwise be enforceable against the ship, part or goods and subject also to the right to retain out of the money the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the first mentioned person in making good any part of the loss or damage which he is liable to make good.

Emergency
Risks (Goods)
Insurance
Scheme.

5. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, put into operation a scheme to be called the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, whereby the Central Government undertakes in relation to persons carrying on business in India as sellers or suppliers of goods, the liability of insurance of such persons against emergency risks, to the extent provided by or under this Act, in respect of goods insurable under this Act which are from time to time owned by such persons in the course of such business.

(2) The Scheme may also extend—

(a) to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to any person carrying on business in India as seller or supplier of goods, of the liability of insuring such a person against emergency risks in respect of goods insurable under this Act which are not owned by him but in which he has an interest arising in the course of that business;

(b) without prejudice to the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-section, to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to a person carrying on any business in India, of the liability of insuring such a person against emergency risks in respect of—

(i) any goods situated in India which are in his possession, otherwise than under a hire purchase agreement, for the purposes of that business,

(ii) any goods situated in India which are subject to a mortgage, pledge or charge in his favour held by him in the course of that business,

being in either case goods which are not owned by him but which are insurable under this Act in relation to the person by whom they are owned;

(c) to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to a person carrying on any business in India, of the liability of insuring such person against emergency risks in respect of any goods situated in India, which having been sold in India, for export from India, are in his possession for the purpose of such export and are goods which were prior to such sale insurable under this Act in relation to the person by whom they were then owned;

(d) to the undertaking by the Central Government, in relation to any person carrying on any business in India as a seller or supplier of goods, of the liability of insuring such a person against emergency risks in respect of goods imported into India through any port of India, while such goods are situated at such port or are in transit to a place in India

(3) The Scheme shall be such as to secure—

(a) that the liability of the Central Government as insurer shall not extend to more than eighty per cent. of the insurable value of the property insurable;

(b) that any liability of the Central Government as insurer under the Scheme is determined by a policy of insurance issued, in the form and in respect of a period not exceeding the period specified in the Scheme, by a person acting on behalf of the Central Government:

Provided that the form of policy may be such as to limit the extent and nature of the indemnity provided by the Central Government and to impose conditions subject to which the indemnity is provided;

(c) that any premium under a policy so issued is payable at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum of the sum insured as may be specified in the Scheme; and

(d) that the amount of any one premium payable under a policy so issued is not less than such sum as may be specified in the Scheme.

(4) Different forms of policies may be specified under sub-section (3) in relation to different descriptions of goods.

(5) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add to, amend or vary any Scheme made under this Act.

(6) Every Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Scheme or both Houses agree that the Scheme should not be made, the Scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Scheme.

6. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, employ or authorise the employment of any person to act as its agent for any of the purposes of this Act and may pay to the person so employed such remuneration as it may think fit.

Employment
of agents by
Central Gov-
ernment.

CHAPTER III

COMPULSORY INSURANCE

7. (1) While the Scheme is in operation, no person shall, after such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, carry on any business in

Power to
make insur-
ance com-
pulsory.

India as a seller or supplier of goods, unless, in respect of any goods insurable under this Act which are for the time being owned by him in the course of that business, there is in force a policy of insurance against emergency risks issued in accordance with the Scheme, whereby he is insured in respect of such goods for a sum not less than the value thereof for the time being:

Provided that the Scheme shall not restrict the carrying on of business as aforesaid by any person, if and so long as the value of all goods insurable under this Act which are for the time being owned by him within one and the same Presidency town or district in the course of that business does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and with further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention continues.

Omission to insure or to insure up to the full amount

8. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 7, where any person has failed to insure as, or to the full amount, required by this Act, and has thereby evaded the payment by way of premium of any money which he would have had to pay but for such failure, an officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may determine the amount payment of which has been so evaded and the amount so determined shall be payable by such person and shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of land revenue and shall be a first charge on the goods in respect of which the default was made.

(2) A person against whom a determination is made under sub-section (1) may, within the period specified in the Scheme, appeal against such determination to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

Restrictions on carrying on of certain insurance business.

9. (1) After the date on which the Scheme is put into operation, no person shall, except as a person authorised by the Central Government as its agent to issue policies in pursuance of the Scheme, carry on any business of insuring persons carrying on business in India as sellers or suppliers of goods against emergency risks in respect of goods insurable under this Act which are from time to time owned by such persons in the course of such business as is last mentioned.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and with further fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention continues.

10. (1) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, transfer in each financial year to a fund to be called the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund") such sums, as may be considered necessary, not exceeding the sums received by the Central Government by way of insurance premiums under the Scheme, or by way of payments made on composition of offences under section 15 or by way of expenses or compensation awarded by a court, under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, out of any fine imposed in any prosecution under this Act.

Emergency
Risks (Goods)
Insurance
Fund.

9 of 1898.

(2) There shall be paid from out of the Fund all sums required for the discharge by the Central Government of any of its liabilities under the Scheme or for the payment by the Central Government of the remuneration and expenses of agents employed for the purposes of the Scheme.

(3) If at any time when a payment is to be made out of the Fund, the sum standing to the credit of the Fund is less than the sum required for the making of that payment, an amount equal to the deficiency shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law, be paid into the Fund as an advance out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

(4) If at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Fund exceeds the sum which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is likely to be required for the making of payments out of the Fund, the excess shall be disposed of in such manner as the Central Government may think fit.

(5) The Central Government shall prepare, in such form and manner as may be specified in the Scheme and shall publish either annually or at such shorter intervals as may be specified therein, an account of all sums received into and paid out of the Fund.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

11. (1) Any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may, for the purposes of ascertaining whether or not the requirements of this Act have been complied with,—

Power of
Central Gov-
ernment to
obtain infor-
mation.

(a) require any person carrying on in India the business of fire insurance or of a seller or supplier of goods to submit to him such accounts, books or other documents or to furnish to him such information as he may reasonably think necessary, or

(b) at any reasonable time, enter any premises occupied by any person carrying on in India the business of a seller or supplier of goods for the purposes of that business and may inspect the premises and require any person found therein who is for the time being in charge thereof, or in control of the business carried on therein, to produce to him and allow him to examine such accounts, books or other documents as may relate to the business carried on in the premises and to furnish to him such other information as he may reasonably require for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, and, if so, to what extent, the person carrying on the business is insured under the Scheme in respect of goods owned by him in the course of that business, and of ascertaining the value of any goods insurable under the Scheme which are, or were at any relevant time, owned by him in the course of that business and the maximum amount which would be recoverable in respect of any such goods under a policy issued under this Act.

(2) Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails without any reasonable excuse to comply with a demand made thereunder, shall, in respect of each occasion on which any such obstruction or failure takes place, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever, in purporting to comply with his obligations under this section, knowingly or recklessly makes a statement false in a material particular, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) Where in any proceedings in respect of a contravention of section 7 in relation to any business, it is proved, in relation to that business—

(a) that a demand for the production of a policy of insurance issued in accordance with the Scheme insuring the person carrying on the business was duly made under this section and was not complied with, and

(b) that the person making the demand was not satisfied that there was such a policy in existence,

it shall be presumed, except in so far as the contrary is proved, that the said section 7 was being contravened in relation to that business at the time when the demand was made and continued to be contravened in relation to that business at all times thereafter.

12. If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person any payment in respect of any damage due to the action of the enemy or under a policy issued in pursuance of the Scheme,—

Punishment
for giving
false infor-
mation.

(a) furnishes any information which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in a material particular; or

(b) with intent to deceive, produces, furnishes, sends or otherwise makes use of any book, account or other document which is false in a material particular, or

(c) with intent to deceive, withholds any material information,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or with both.

13. (1) Where goods of any description have been insured by a seller or supplier of goods for any period, and before that period has elapsed the goods of that description have ceased, by virtue of a notification under sub-section (2) of section 3 to be goods insurable under this Act, the person who has insured such goods shall be entitled to a proportionate refund of the premium.

Refund of
premiums in
certain cases.

(2) No suit shall be maintainable in any civil court against the Central Government or any person acting as the agent of the Central Government under section 6 for the refund of money paid or purporting to have been paid as premium in respect of any policy issued or purporting to have been issued under this Act.

14. No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted against any person except by, or with the consent of, the Central Government or an authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.

Limitation
on prosecu-
tion.

15. Any offence punishable under sub-section (2) of section 7, or sub-section (2) of section 9 may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the Central Government or by any authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, on payment for credit to the Fund of such sum as the Central Government or such authority, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Composition
of offences.

16. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Bar of legal
proceedings.

Power to remove difficulties.

17. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and in particular, if any doubt arises as to whether a person is insurable in respect of any goods under this Act, the Central Government may, by order, make such provision or give such direction, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the doubt or difficulty; and the order of the Central Government, in such cases, shall be final.

THE EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE ACT, 1962

No. 63 OF 1962

[19th December, 1962]

An Act to make provisions for the insurance of certain property in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the period of operation of the Proclamation of Emergency issued on the 26th October, 1962, and for such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be the period of emergency for the purposes of this Act, but its expiry shall not affect anything done or omitted to be done before such expiry and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon the expiry of this Act as if it had been repealed by a Central Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "buildings" includes foundations, plinths, floors, staircases, tanks, engine and boiler beds, chimneys, flues and boundary walls;

(b) "enemy" means—

(i) any person or country committing external aggression against India;

(ii) any person belonging to a country committing such aggression;

(iii) such other country as may be declared by the Central Government to be assisting the country committing such aggression;

(iv) any person belonging to such other country;

(c) "factory" means a factory as defined in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948;

3 of 1948.

(d) "factory buildings" includes all buildings comprised in the factory, and such other buildings (including residential buildings for staff and workmen, hospitals and welfare centres) within a radius of two miles from the main factory building as are in the same ownership or occupation as the factory and are used for the purposes of the factory;

(e) "the Fund" means the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Fund constituted under section 7;

(f) "insurable value" of property means the value of the property as ascertained for the purposes of insurance under this Act;

(g) "occupier" of a factory has the meaning assigned to it in clause (n) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948;

3 of 1948.

(h) "owner" of a factory includes, when parts of the property insurable under this Act in relation to the factory are owned by different persons, each such person in respect of the part owned by him;

(i) "property insurable under this Act" means, in relation to any factory, the factory buildings and, except where they are for the time being goods insurable under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962, all plant and machinery in the factory, all materials in the factory for use in the production or transmission of motive power, or in the maintenance of plant and machinery or in the construction or reconstruction or maintenance of factory buildings, and such other plant, machinery or materials as may be specified in the Scheme;

(j) "quarter" means a period of three months commencing on the first day of January, April, July or October;

(k) "the Scheme" means the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme made under this Act;

(l) "emergency risks" means such risks arising from--

(i) action taken by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy;

(ii) any explosion or fire which involves any explosives or munitions or other dangerous things required for the purposes of defence against any action of an enemy and which happens or is caused by, through, or in connection with the manufacture, storage or transportation of any such explosives, munitions or other dangerous things;

(iii) measures taken under proper authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate, the consequences of damage occurring (whether accidentally or not) as the direct result of any such action as is described in sub-clause (i) or of any such explosion or fire as is described in sub-clause (ii);

(iv) precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to preventing or hindering the carrying out of any attack by an enemy, being measures involving risk to property;

(v) precautionary or preparatory measures involving the doing of work on land and taken under proper authority in any way in anticipation of enemy action, being measures involving risk to property;

(vi) precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to denying facilities to an enemy, being measures involving damage to or diminution of the value of property.

CHAPTER II

EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE SCHEME

Emergency
Risks (Fac-
tories) Insu-
rance
Scheme.

3. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, put into operation a scheme to be called the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme, whereby the Central Government undertakes in relation to factories the liability of insuring property insurable under this Act against emergency risks, to the extent provided by or under this Act.

(2) The Scheme may extend to the undertaking by the Central Government in relation to any person in India of the liability of insuring such person against emergency risks in respect of any property insurable under this Act which is not owned by him but in which he has an interest, up to the extent of such interest.

(3) The Scheme shall be such as to secure—

(a) that the liability of the Central Government as insurer shall not extend to more than eighty per cent. of the insurable value of the property insurable;

(b) that any liability of the Central Government as insurer under the Scheme is determined by a policy of insurance issued, in the form and in respect of a period not exceeding the period specified in the Scheme, by a person acting on behalf of the Central Government:

Provided that the form of policy may be such as to limit the extent and nature of the indemnity provided by the Central Government and to impose conditions subject to which the indemnity is provided;

(c) that any premium under a policy so issued is payable at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum of the sum insured as may be specified in the Scheme;

(d) that the amount of any one premium payable under a policy so issued is not less than such sum as may be specified in the Scheme.

(4) The Scheme may provide—

(a) for undertaking in relation to works in course of construction which, when completed, will become factories, and such plant and machinery appertaining to such works as may be specified in the Scheme, the same liabilities as are undertaken by the Scheme in relation to factories;

(b) that the payments due under a policy of insurance issued under the Scheme, may at the option of the Central Government, take either of the following forms, namely:—

(i) payment, within the limits of the liability assumed by the Central Government and in such manner and by such instalments as the Central Government may think fit, of the cost necessary to restore the property as far as practicable to the condition in which it existed before the occurrence of the damage, or

(ii) compensation, within the aforesaid limits, for the loss in value, ascertained on the basis of values and prices ruling at the time at which the policy of insurance was taken out, or at which the loss occurred, whichever is less, suffered by the property as a result of the damage, after due allowance has been made for depreciation during the period of insurance cover;

(c) that payments due under a policy of insurance under the Scheme may be postponed to any time before the expiry of one year from the date on which this Act ceases to be in force, or, subject to payment of interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum from the expiry of the said year, to any later date;

(d) for making it an express or implied condition of any policy of insurance issued under the Scheme—

(i) that the owner or occupier of a factory shall comply with all regulations or instructions made or issued under the authority of Government for safeguarding the property against damage from emergency risks, or

(ii) that, where the Central Government exercises its option to pay the cost necessary to restore the property to its original condition the owner of the factory shall, if so required by the Central Government, reconstruct the factory or remove the factory to and reconstruct it in another locality.

(5) Different forms of policies may be specified in the Scheme under sub-section (3) in relation to different classes of factories.

(6) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add to, amend or vary any Scheme made under this Act.

(7) Every Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Scheme or both Houses agree that the Scheme should not be made, the Scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Scheme.

Employment
of agents by
the Central
Government.

4. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, employ or authorise the employment of any person to act as its agent for any of the purposes of this Act, and may pay to the person so employed such remuneration as it may think fit.

5. (1) While the Scheme is in operation, every owner of a factory, except a factory belonging to Government or a factory exempted under section 15 from the provisions of this Act, shall, by such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, or, in respect of premises becoming a factory or property becoming property insurable under this Act after that date or in a case to which sub-section (2) refers, before the commencement of the quarter next following that in which the premises become a factory or the property becomes insurable under this Act, or as the case may be, in which the reconstruction of the factory is completed, take out a policy of insurance against emergency risks issued in accordance with the Scheme, whereby he is insured in respect of all property insurable under this Act, which appertains to the factory for a sum not less than the insurable value of such property:

Duty of owner of factory to insure against emergency risks.

Provided that where the owner of the factory is not himself the occupier of the factory, the occupier of the factory shall, unless the owner has already taken out a policy of insurance as required by this sub-section, himself take out the policy, and in such a case the occupier shall be deemed to act as the agent of the owner and shall be entitled to receive from the owner all sums paid as premiums on the policy.

(2) The obligation imposed by sub-section (1) includes, when the owner of the factory is required by the Central Government to reconstruct a factory which has suffered damage, an obligation to take out an additional policy of insurance as required by the sub-section in respect of the reconstructed factory.

(3) When a factory in respect of which a policy of insurance against emergency risks has been taken out as required by this section is transferred from one owner to another or there is a change of occupier of the factory, the policy may be transferred to the new owner or occupier and such new owner or occupier shall succeed to all rights and liabilities under and in relation to the policy as if the policy had been in the first instance taken out by him.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or the proviso thereto, or, having taken out a policy of insurance as required by that sub-section, fails to pay any instalment of premium thereon which is subsequently due, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and with a further fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention or failure continues, and such punishment shall be without prejudice to any other penalty or liability incurred in consequence of such contravention or failure.

(5) Where any offence under sub-section (4) is tried by a Presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the magistrate trying the offence may pass any sentence authorised by that sub-section.

5 of 1898.

Restrictions
on carrying
on certain
insurance
business

6. (1) After the date on which the Scheme is put into operation, no person shall, except as a person authorised by the Central Government as its agent to issue policies in pursuance of the Scheme, carry on the business of insuring factories in India against emergency risks in respect of property insurable under this Act.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and with a further fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention continues.

Emergency
Risks (Facto-
ries) Insu-
rance Fund.

7. (1) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, transfer in each financial year, to a fund to be called the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund") such sums, as may be considered necessary, not exceeding the sums received by the Central Government by way of insurance premiums under the Scheme, or by way of payments made on composition of offences under section 13 or by way of expenses or compensation awarded by a Court, under section 543 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 out of any fine imposed in any prosecution under this Act.

5 of 1898.

(2) There shall be paid from out of the Fund all sums required for the discharge by the Central Government of any of its liabilities under the Scheme, or for payments by the Central Government under section 10, or for the payment by the Central Government of the remuneration and expenses of agents employed for the purposes of the Scheme.

(3) If at any time when a payment is to be made out of the Fund the sum standing to the credit of the Fund is less than the sum required for the making of that payment, an amount equal to the deficiency shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law, be paid into the Fund as an advance out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

(4) If at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Fund exceeds the sum which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is likely to be required for the making of payments out of the Fund, the excess shall be disposed of in such manner as the Central Government may think fit.

(5) The Central Government shall prepare in such form and manner as may be specified in the Scheme and shall publish either

annually or at such shorter intervals as may be specified therein, an account of all sums received into and paid out of the Fund.

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS

8. (1) Any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the owner or occupier of any property required to be insured under this Act has taken out a policy of insurance as required by this Act in respect of such property, or for the purpose of investigating the insurable value of any property insured, or required to be insured, or proposed for insurance under this Act, or for the purpose of estimating the damage suffered by any property insured under this Act,—

Power of
Central Go-
vernment to
obtain in-
formation.

(a) require the owner or occupier of the property, or any person carrying on in India the business of fire insurance in respect of the property, to submit to him such accounts, books or other documents or to furnish to him such information as he may reasonably think necessary, or

(b) at any reasonable time, enter any premises comprising or containing the property, inspect such premises or property, and require any person found on such premises who is for the time being in charge thereof, or in control thereof, or whom he believes to be in possession of information relevant to his investigation, to produce to him and allow him to examine such accounts, books or other documents as he may think necessary, or to furnish to him such other information as he may reasonably think necessary.

(2) Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any demand made thereunder shall, in respect of each occasion on which any such obstruction or failure takes place, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(3) Whoever, in purporting to comply with his obligations under this section, knowingly or recklessly makes a statement false in a material particular shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) Where in any proceedings in respect of a contravention of section 5 in relation to any factory, it is proved, in relation to that factory—

(a) that a demand for the production of a policy of insurance issued in accordance with the Scheme insuring the owner or occupier of the factory was duly made under this section and was not complied with, and

(b) that the person making the demand was not satisfied that there was such a policy in existence,

It shall be presumed, except in so far as the contrary is proved, that the said section 5 was being contravened in relation to that factory at the time when the demand was made and continued to be contravened in relation to that factory at all times thereafter.

**Punishment
for giving
false infor-
mation.**

9. If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person any payment in respect of any damage due to the action of the enemy or under a policy issued in pursuance of the Scheme—

(a) furnishes any information which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in a material particular, or

(b) with intent to deceive, produces, furnishes, sends or otherwise makes use of any book, account or other document which is false in a material particular, or

(c) with intent to deceive, withholds any material information,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with both.

**Payments to-
wards cost of
removal and
reconstruc-
tion of
factory.**

10. Where the Central Government requires the owner of a factory to remove the factory and to reconstruct it in another locality, the Central Government shall make to such owner out of the Fund such payments, in addition to any sum payable under the policy of insurance, as it considers sufficient to defray the cost of the removal and, if necessary, the replacement of any part of the property in respect of which no compensation is payable.

**Recovery of
premiums
unpaid.**

11. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 5, where any person has failed to insure as, or to the full amount, required by this Act, and has thereby evaded the payment by way of premium of any money which he would have had to pay but for such failure, an officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government may determine the amount payment of which has been so evaded and the amount so determined shall be payable by such person and shall be recoverable from him as provided in sub-section (2).

(2) Any instalment of premium due on a policy of insurance issued under the Scheme, and any amount determined as payable under sub-section (1), shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and shall be a first charge on the property in respect of which the default was made.

(3) A person against whom a determination is made under sub-section (1) may, within the period specified in the Scheme, appeal against such determination to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

12. No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted against any person except by, or with the consent of, the Central Government or an authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government. Limitation on prosecutions.

13. Any offence punishable under sub-section (4) of section 5 may, either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the Central Government, or by any authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government on payment for credit to the Fund of such sum as the Central Government or such authority, as the case may be, thinks fit. Composition of offences.

14. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act. Bar of legal proceedings.

(2) No suit shall be maintainable in any civil court against the Central Government, or a person acting as its agent under section 4, for the refund of any money paid or purporting to have been paid as premium on a policy of insurance taken out or purporting to have been taken out under this Act.

15. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any class or description of factories from the provisions of this Act requiring such factories to be insured or to continue to be insured under this Act; but such exemption shall not prejudice the infliction of any penalty or the accrual of any liability incurred before the date on which the exemption takes effect. Power to exempt factories.

(2) In granting any exemption under this section the Central Government may direct that the exemption shall take effect or be deemed to have taken effect on a specified date after or before the date of the notification.

16. Where any factory has been insured by any owner or occupier thereof for any period, and before that period has elapsed the factory or the factory of that description has ceased, by virtue of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 15 to be insurable under this Act, the person who has insured the factory shall be entitled to a proportionate refund of the premium. Refund of premium in certain cases.

Power of
Central Go-
vernment to
extend the
Act and
Scheme to
undertakings.

17. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this Act and of the Scheme made thereunder shall apply to the insuring against emergency risks of—

(a) the plant and machinery, whether above or below ground, appertaining to mines as defined in the Mines Act, 1952, build- 35 of 1952
ings appertaining to mines and within a radius of two miles from the mine excavation and in relation to such plant, machinery and buildings, such materials above ground as would, if the mine were a factory, be included in the term "property insurable under this Act";

(b) derricks, drills and rigs and group gathering stations and storage tank of an oil mine, plant and machinery required for pumping, refining or processing any mineral oil, and pipe lines;

(c) the whole or a specified part of the distribution systems of gas supply undertakings generally, or of specified gas supply undertakings;

(d) the whole or a specified part of the distribution and transmission systems, sub-stations, switch houses and transformer houses of electric supply undertakings generally, or of specified electric supply undertakings;

(e) the whole or a specified part of the sluice houses, valve houses, water-pipe lines, penstocks and any other plant and machinery pertaining to the intake of hydraulic power of hydro-electric supply undertakings generally, or of specified hydro-electric supply undertakings;

(f) standing tea crops in any garden belonging to the owner of any factory;
as they apply to property insurable under this Act which appertains to a factory.

(2) In interpreting this Act as applied by notification under clause (a) of sub-section (1) to mines, references to the owner of a factory shall be read as references to the owner or agent of a mine as defined in the Mines Act, 1952, and references to the occupier of 35 of 1952.
a factory shall be read as references to the agent of a mine as defined in that Act; and in interpreting this Act as applied by notification under any of the clauses of sub-section (1), "property insurable under this Act" shall be interpreted as meaning all property to which the Scheme is by the said notification declared to apply.

Power of
Central Go-
vernment to
extend the
Act to inland
vessels.

18. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this Act and of the Scheme made thereunder shall extend and shall so far as they are applicable, apply in the same manner as they apply to the insurance of

property insurable under this Act in relation to a factory, to the insurance against emergency risks of inland vessels (including the hull, machinery and fittings thereof, fuel carried therein, and stores carried therein for the use of the crew), being the property of any trading corporation or of any body of Port Trustees or Commissioners or of any other person specified in this behalf by the Central Government, where such vessels, fuel and stores are not for the time being plant or materials insurable in relation to a factory under this Act and the Scheme thereunder, or goods insurable under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme made under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

(2) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "inland vessel" means a vessel not ordinarily plying outside the limits of the territorial waters surrounding India;

(b) "vessel" means a vessel the value of which including the hull, machinery and fittings but excluding cargo, fuel and stores carried for the use of the crew, as ascertained for the purpose of insurance under the Scheme, exceeds two thousand and five hundred rupees, propelled wholly or in part by steam, electrical or mechanical power, or adapted for towing by a vessel so propelled, and includes any such vessel while used as a place of habitation or for storage of goods but does not include a vessel of the type commonly called country craft.

(3) In the application of this Act and of the Scheme made thereunder to the insurance of inland vessels—

(a) the obligation imposed by sub-section (1) of section 5 on the owner of a factory shall, in the case of a trading corporation or body of Port Trustees or Commissioners or any other person whose inland vessels become insurable under this Act and the Scheme thereunder, be an obligation imposed on the trading corporation, body of Port Trustees or Commissioners or such other person to take out by such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by a notification in the Official Gazette, a policy of insurance against emergency risks issued in accordance with the Scheme whereby it is insured in respect of all inland vessels (including fuel carried by them and stores carried by them for the use of the crew) owned by it or him, as the case may be, for a sum not less than the insurable value of such vessels, fuel and stores; and this obligation shall in the case of a trading corporation incorporated outside India rest upon the manager of the principal place of business in India of the corporation;

(b) the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) of section 6 of this Act shall be deemed to include a prohibition of carrying

on business of insuring inland vessels in India against emergency risks for insurance against which provision is made under the Scheme;

(c) nothing in this Act shall prevent the fixing of a rate of premium under or the prescription for the time being of any period or periods for policies issued in connection with the insurance of inland vessels different from any rate fixed under or any periods prescribed for policies issued in connection with the insurance of property appertaining to a factory:

Provided that the rate of premium so fixed shall not exceed three per cent. per annum of the sum insured.

Power to
remove diffi-
culties.

19. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and in particular, if any doubt arises as to whether a person is insurable in respect of any property insurable under this Act, the Central Government may, by order, make such directions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the doubt or difficulty; and the decision of the Central Government, in such cases, shall be final.

Notifications
under sec-
tion 15, 17
or 18 to be
laid before
Parliament.

20. A copy of every notification made by the Central Government under section 15, 17 or 18 shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House of Parliament when such House is in session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the session in which it is laid, whichever period is less.

R. C. S. SARKAR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.